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form better adapted for preservation and with fuller details. As for the *rationale* of the movement, it has been carefully studied by others, Draper in this country and Sachs, for example, in Germany (confer *Lehrbuch*, 1873), whose investigations are entitled to respect. It is stated that Prof. Agassiz was present at the reading of this paper and gave it his emphatic approbation. His voice was ever prompt to encourage any direct interrogation of Nature, and botanists, as well as others, will miss his powerful influence in favor of science.

—6. *The American Journal* for Nov. and Dec. contains as usual interesting botanical notices by Dr. Gray, particularly on the carnivoracity of *Sarracenia*, *Drosera* and *Dionæa*.—7. In *Nature*, Nov. 20th, Hermann Muller elucidates the remarkable varieties of *Viola tricolor*, in reference to self- or insect-fertilization.—8. *The American Naturalist* regularly devotes a portion of its pages to botanical notes. As cited above, two of Watson's *Contributions* were first published in it. In the December number the Publishers make an earnest appeal for more liberal support. The botanist needs to have some intelligence of what is doing in other branches of Natural History, and nowhere will he find it so accessible as in this handsomely printed and ably edited Monthly. If our readers will follow our advice, every one will subscribe to the *American Naturalist*, the *American Journal of Science and Art*, the *American Agriculturist* and *Nature*.

§ 65. *Chenopodium leptophyllum*, Nutt.—In examining the Chenopodiaceæ in Prof. Eaton's herbarium, I was quite surprised to find a specimen of *C. leptophyllum*, collected by him at Absecon, N. J., "in maritimis." It is not very rare from Colorado to New Mexico and westward, but this is the only Eastern specimen I have seen. I would like to call the attention of Eastern botanists to their collections, to ascertain if it has been gathered elsewhere.

It is readily distinguishable—quite farinose, erect, slender, somewhat strict; the leaves all linear, entire and short-petioled; the flower and seeds smaller than in *C. album*, from which it may also be at once known by the pericarp's readily separating from the seed, on rubbing between the fingers, leaving it smooth and shining. I would like to see the species confirmed as an Eastern one.

I would also like to ascertain whether *C. Boscianum* (*C. album*, var. *Boscianum* of Gray's Manual, excluding synonym *C. Borlandieri*), has been found north of Pennsylvania. It ranges west to Kentucky and Texas.

C. album, *C. Boscianum* and *C. Borlandieri* are all good species.

BOTANIC GARDEN, CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 27, SERENO WATSON.

§ 66. *Fertilization of the Yucca*.—Dr. Englemann communicated to the *Bulletin* some months ago, the interesting fact that the flowers were so constructed that self-fertilization was well-nigh impossible and, further, that impregnation was accomplished through the agency of a small night-moth, *Pronuba Yuccasella*. In connection with this subject, it may be interesting to note that, when making botanical collections in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado in 1871, I found the *Yucca angustifolia* producing seed abundantly everywhere. During my explorations the past season, though the plants were frequently met with, I did not find one single pod of seed, though

the plants had evidently flowered. True, I was not in the exact localities of the former year, and could not say positively the same plants seeding then were not seeding now, but I presume this was the case. Was the insect *Pronuba Yuccasella* absent last year?

THOMAS MEEHAN.

§ 67. New Species of Fungi, by W. R. GERARD. No. II.

Septoria Noli-tanger.s. *n. sp.*—Spots roundish or oblong, brown perithecia minute, black, aggregated in centre of spots; spores thread-shaped, hyaline, .0006'—.0008' long.

On leaves of *Impatiens Balsamina*, in gardens, September, Poughkeepsie.

Septoria maculosa. *n. sp.*—Spots roundish or elongated, whitish; perithecia black, very minute, densely crowded, spores thread-shaped, hyaline, .001'—.0016' long.

On leaves of *Cuphea viscosissima*, Poughkeepsie, October.

Diplodia Thorniana. *n. sp.*—Perithecia globose, black, confluent, bursting through the fissured bark. Spores broadly oval, uniseptate, brown, .0008'—.001' x .00043'.

On dead branches of *Symphoricarpos racemosus*, in garden of S. Thorn, Esq., Poughkeepsie, July.

Peziza fusicarpa. *n. sp.*—Cup hemispherical, sessile, ochreous, externally clothed with minute hairs, margin involute. Hymenium at first ochreous, at length dark brown. Spores narrowly elliptical or fusiform, binucleate, .0015' x .0005'. Paraphyses clavate, at length filled with dark-brown granules.

Among mosses, July—September, Poughkeepsie.

Peziza pulchra. *n. sp.*—Cup sub-hemispherical, stipitate, externally smooth, pale cream-colored, disk orange-yellow; stipe attenuated downward. Spores oval, .0005' x .0003'.

Among decaying leaves, under pines, Poughkeepsie, August.

Hysterium magnosporium. *n. sp.*—Perithecia superficial, elliptic, longitudinally striate. Spores broadly elliptical, obtuse, dark-brown, 7-septate, with a large globose nucleus in each cell, .0023' x .0007'.

In this species the spores are not equally divided; the three septa forming the two middle cells are always much wider apart than the others.

On decorticated branches of hickory trees. Poughkeepsie.

Hypomyces Van-Bruntianus. *n. sp.*—Perithecia globose, densely crowded, pallid, hygrophanous, immersed, with a short, thick, exserted, obtuse mouth, subiculum white. Spores hyaline, oblong, shortly apiculate at the broad end and obtusish at the other, .0006' x .0002'. Asci cylindrical.

On pileus, stipe and gills of an unknown *Agaricus*, Poughkeepsie, October.

NOTE—In first series of Fungi, page 48, read *Peziza chrysophthalma*, not "*chrisophthalma*."

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Local Herbarium, 3, E. 33d St.—Editor 224, E. 10th St.

The Club meets regularly the last Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7½, P. M.